

PORTLAND STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES MAY SEND DELEGATION TO OPPOSE HOLDING COMPANY BILL AT HEARING

Division 714 to Act in Compliance With Action Taken by Officials of National Union, Who Point Out That Passage of Bill Would Prove Hurtful to Street Railway Companies and Thousands of Employees.

Portland Street Railway Employees, Division 714, at its regular meeting last night will consider the question of sending a delegation to Washington to attend the hearing on the Wheeler-Rayburn "holding company" bill.

Prompted by action taken by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and Bus Operators, who are opposing the bill on the ground that its enactment would affect electric railways and bus companies which are now owned or controlled by holding companies, local divisions throughout the country are dispatching delegations to "how best to oppose the bill, and are planning to hold large meetings at all of the hearings for the purpose of registering their objections.

According to President William D. Mahon, officials of the Amalgamated have given the Wheeler-Rayburn bill thorough study, and believe that it is of great importance as a means for remedying abuses from which the public has greatly suffered. It, thought electric railways can be properly protected if Section 714 of the bill is permitted to retain their interest in these transportation companies.

"Hence the need of extreme caution in executing the plan," said Mahon. "The bill is a matter of great importance to the public, and it is our duty to oppose it. We are planning to hold large meetings at all of the hearings for the purpose of registering their objections."

The recent revelations which were made before Congress with regard to holding companies, and the public excitement, with no consideration given to the public interest.

BUSINESS LOOMING UP THROUGHOUT THE STATE, AND PROSPECTS FOR GOOD SUMMER MONTHS ARE ENCOURAGING

Merchants, Manufacturers and Labor Officials All Feel Sanguine Over Prospects, and See in Projects to Be Started Soon Possibilities for Great Improvement Over Past Few Years.

"Business is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up," said a merchant. "The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

CANDIDATES FOR POLITICAL OFFICES BARRED FROM ADDRESSING FUTURE MEETINGS OF MAINE TEXTILE WORKERS' COUNCIL

Council Names Committee to Request Governor Brain to Urge Continuation of NRA—Hear Stirring Address by Strong Advocate of Labor Measures—Brunswick Local Requests Cooperation for Celebration of Labor Day.

Nearly 200 delegates, representing 35 local unions, were present at last Saturday's monthly meeting of the Maine Textile Council.

The Council went on record as opposed to permitting candidates for political offices to address future meetings. The principal reason for this was that the Council believed that the work of the organization should be devoted to matters directly concerning the welfare of the workers.

The Council reaffirmed its belief in the importance of the NRA and named a committee to see Governor Brain and urge him to continue the NRA. The Governor was also asked to use his influence relative to continued progress arising from discriminations and other grievances as the result of the September election.

Delegates representing the Brunswick local appealed to the Council to urge the Governor to continue the NRA. The Governor was also asked to use his influence relative to continued progress arising from discriminations and other grievances as the result of the September election.

Col. Axton's Policies Toward Union Labor "To Be Carried On" Toledo Chevrolet Plant Motor Strike Reported Settled

The Labor News is in receipt of a copy of your paper which contains a splendid editorial of the late Wood P. Axton. This was much appreciated by the workers of the Toledo Chevrolet Plant. The editorial was a great help to us in our struggle against the strike.

"You may be assured that the fund-raising work of the late Wood P. Axton will be carried on by the workers of the Toledo Chevrolet Plant. We will continue to support the fund-raising work of the late Wood P. Axton, and we will continue to support the fund-raising work of the late Wood P. Axton."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

ALP SPENDS OVER \$71,000,000 ANNUALLY IN NEW ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1923

WHERE ECONOMY RULES

This week A&P features New England products at prices that save money for you and make money for the New England farmers, manufacturers and fishermen whose products you buy. Your purchases help A&P to spend over \$71,000,000 a year in New England—millions that go into the pockets of your friends and neighbors because A&P is doing business in New England.

Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce	Crowns and packed on Cape Cod	2 cans	33c
Baker's Cocoa	Your Grandmother used this Dutchess, Mass., Product	2 1/2 lb. cans	19c
Harvard Pickles	Prepared and packed in Cambridge, Mass.	3 both	25c
B & M Clams	From the clean white sand of Maine Beaches	can	10c
Salada Tea	Lightly packed product Red Label	1/2 lb. pkg	43c
Underwood's Devilled Ham	Packed at Watertown, Mass.	3 1/2 - 02	10c
Prudence Corned Beef Hash	It's made the home way in Mass.	can	22c
B & M Beans	Black on board at Portland, Me.	Now Eye-Kidney-Pee	2 13 cans
Stafler Tissue	Recommended by Doctors and Physicians	3 rolls	17c
Lux LARGE SIZE	The soap for all kind laundering. Made in Cambridge, Mass.	package	22c
Lux Toilet Soap	Made in Cambridge, Mass.	4 bars	25c
Rinso LARGE SIZE	The granulated soap. Made in Cambridge, Mass.	2 pigs	39c
Lifebuoy Soap	It's clean scent tells you. Made in Cambridge, Mass.	4 bars	25c
Clix Crackers Johnson Educator	A delicious, new creation from Old Cambridge, Mass.	2 - 02	25c
Grandma's Molasses	Choice West India Molasses packed in Boston	can	17c
Chocolate Peppermints	From Miller's modern candy kitchen in Boston	2 lb. box	29c
Ready-To-Fry-Codfish	Gorton's Packed in Gloucester	can	12c
Friend's Beans Yellow Eye-Kidney-Pee	Oven Baked at Melrose, Mass.	2 1/2 lb. cans	29c
Marshmallow Fluff	For desserts and icings, made at Lynn, Mass.	1 lb. can	19c
Midco Ice Cream Mix	Boston's New, simple to prepare dessert	2 quarts	19c
Cat Food Old Mother Hubbard	Packed in Gloucester	3 cans	25c
Friend's Brown Bread	Made in Melrose, Mass.	2 cans	25c
Baker's Chocolate	From America's oldest food plant in Dorchester, Mass.	1/2 lb. pkg	19c
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee	A New England favorite	1 lb. bag	26c
Minute Tapioca	An old favorite from Orange, Mass.	pkg	11c
Underwood's Sardines	Catch off Maine Coast - Packed at Eastport - 100 lb. can	5 - 02	29c
Foss' Mellowed Vanilla Extract		2 - 02	29c
Foss' Lemon Extract		2 - 02	29c

ROASTED AND PACKED IN NEW ENGLAND

Three distinct blends, alike in quality, different only in flavor. Sold only in the bean and ground before your eyes to insure absolute fineness and full strength.

BOKAR COFFEE	vigorous and winsy	2 lbs	45c
RED CIRCLE COFFEE		lb	19c
8 O'CLOCK COFFEE		lb	17c

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADS ANTI-UNION

Cern's Violation of Section 7 (a) Warrants Withholding of Government's Patronage—Company Now Operates Without Blite Eagle.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement regarding the violation of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act by the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company.

"It is a recognition," said Mr. Green, "that the company is in violation of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The company is in violation of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The company is in violation of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

"The prospects for the summer months are encouraging. We are seeing a great improvement over the past few years. The weather is good, and we look for more improvement just as soon as the weather warms up."

**FOR
BETTER
SERVICE**

Patronize the Leaders in Business of

IRON

**FOR
GREATER
VALUES**

Who Cater to the Wants of Trade Unionists and Their Families

BACON & ROBINSON CO. NEW ENGLAND COKE

**ANTHRACITE
BITUMINOUS COAL**
RANGE & FUEL OILS

19 State Street

Bangor, Maine

TONCAN IRON ..

**CUTS ROOFING COSTS BY
EXTRA YEARS OF SERVICE**

In SHEETS OR ROLLS; famous for durability and life-long economy; amazingly resistant to rust and corrosion; protects against fire; is easy to work.

N. H. BRAGO & SONS

TEL. 7311

BANGOR

Galvanized and Black Steel Sheets—Copper—Conductor Pipes, Eaves
Troughs and Fittings

COMPLIMENTS OF

T. R. SAVAGE CO.

Wholesale Grocers

BANGOR — MAINE — CARIBOU

Every Kind of Insurance

MAINE'S LARGEST AGENCY

RALPH A. DYER

199 EXCHANGE ST.

BANGOR, MAINE

FARRAR
FURNITURE CO.
BANGOR, ME.

WE HAVE SAVED MONEY FOR MANY — MAY WE HELP YOU!

SPECIALISTS UP TO \$500

UNITED STORES

35 MAIN STREET
BANGOR, ME.

We Cater to the Wants of
UNION MEMBERS
and Their Families

MICHAEL'S STERN
UNION MADE
CLOTHES FOR MEN

Sclair Clothing Co.

EXCHANGE STREET
BANGOR

Allen Cohen Louis A. Rolsky

PATENTS

CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN
Registered Patent Attorney

100 Central St. Bangor, Me.

Where It's a Treat to Eat!

Ye Brass Rail

Bangor's Finest Restaurant

**STEAKS
CHOPS
CHICKEN
LOBSTERS**

Home of the Hot Sizzling
Platter Specialties

202 EXCHANGE STREET
BANGOR, ME.

WE OFFER YOU
Quality Merchandise
Good Service
and Easy Terms

**WASHING MACHINES
RADIO, ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS and
OIL BURNERS**

HOME RADIO CO.

100 Central St. Bangor, Me.

THE LABOR NEWS, 26 A YEAR

BANGOR CENTRAL LABOR UNION IS IN LINE FOR NEXT YEAR'S CONVENTION OF MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Sought Convention for This Year at Augusta Meeting, but
Gave Way to Rumford—C. L. U. Makes Good Progress
With Ten Local Unions Affiliated and More Expected
To Join Soon.

The Bangor Central Labor Union, which was affiliated with the Maine State Federation of Labor a year ago as a means for stimulating greater interest among the unions of the Bangor City of Maine, and to strengthen the activities of the various organizations when united action is desirable in matters vitally concerning the individual members of each union and of benefit to the community as a whole, has made rapid progress toward its goal.

Today, there are 10 organizations affiliated with the Bangor Central Labor Union, and the second year's progress since its formation is being made. A campaign to this end can be expected shortly after this year's convention of the State Federation of Labor in Rumford, inasmuch as the Bangor union has been active since 1934, and desires to show marked progress in general organization work to that which delegates from all cities and towns of Maine come in "The Show City" next year, they will find this community one of the largest and best organizations in the State.

Under the leadership of President Chester Shepard, who is also secretary, the Bangor Central Labor Union has done much of late to focus attention on the activities of the various organizations here, whether or not affiliated with the central body. As the result, the general public has become more familiar with the aims and purposes of the organizations.

Center of Union Activities
Bangor has long been a center of union activities, but the extent of the organization work has been done here for many years and the large number of unions long established in the city have not been the public's attention for some time. The reason for this is the fact that conservation has been the policy of many local unions, and another is that while most are active and taking a prominent part in local affairs, the organizations have not been in the forefront.

President Shepard, who is nationally known through his attendance at various national conventions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and through his good work in his own local union, will head the Bangor delegation to the 1935 convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, which will be held in Rumford on June 11.

To Seek 1936 Convention
A formal invitation to the delegates to come to Bangor for their sessions next year will be presented by President Shepard at the meeting of "The Show City" Merchants of Bangor, as well as the hotels of the city, will benefit through the attendance of hundreds of Maine trade unionists at next year's coast. Organization work to make the gathering a big success will be launched as soon as acceptance of this invitation is received from the Maine State Federation of Labor.

Other officers of the Central Labor Union, all of whom are well known as leaders in union affairs here for many years, are Samuel Poon, vice president; Richard Guin, secretary, and John H. Ambrose, treasurer. The central body meets the first and third Sundays of each month at 7:30 p. m. in A. O. H. Hall, on Main street. Meetings are largely attended, attracting to the interest of members to this live organization.

Rooster of Local Unions
The roster of Bangor unions, which includes 25 organizations, with local and national affiliations, with a total membership of several thousands is as follows:

Insurance
We Invite Comparison of
Companies and Rates
**BICKFORD
INSURANCE CO.**
Local Claims Service
100 Exchange St. Bangor, Me.

Business Improvement in Maine Sure to Come, Says Governor

Maine, with its vast forest area, is a natural source of development of the pulp and paper industry. This is a position which it holds fair to hold for many years to come. Paced with impetus of compelling materials from abroad, it has held its own fairly well. But the textile, pulp and paper manufacturing interests of the State are dependent for their increased prosperity upon proper tariff protection.

This is the view which was expressed by Governor Louis J. Brann in a recent speech in Bangor, delivered recently before a large gathering of insurance representatives who were celebrating Life Insurance Week. The Governor declared he was confident that we are emerging from the depression. Even with the present critical situation facing Maine's principal industries, he saw signs of improvement. As to life insurance, he declared that the form of protection was necessary to the future happiness of the State and the peace of mind of the family. To this must be added that general industrial and business conditions, created the ultimate value of insurance protection, as of all other forms of security, derive the importance of a prosperous state of industry in Maine.

McDermott, president, Robert H. Anglin, secretary, Miss Ruth Avery, assistant, and Miss Regina Carey, secretary.

There is one union—Bangor and Rumford—made here in Bangor and Rumford, Maine, which is expected to grow rapidly within a short time.

The Sandwich Shop, the West of Bangor, and the 122 and 123, the three main houses in this city, are playing members of this organization.

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

**Like
MAGG
DOSSANT**

CONTRACT NOW --- SAVE NEXT WINTER

Bangor Coke

The Ton **12.50** All Sizes

Contract now for your next winter's supply of BANGOR COKE, and you don't have to pay a penny now. PAY NEXT WINTER, as you get your COKE, and then only after each delivery and only for the amount delivered.

We will allow any contract customer an additional 75¢ per ton discount from the contract price for all COKE delivered and paid for during the month of May.

Bangor Coke is Bangor's Own Solid Fuel
Produced in Bangor by Bangor Labor

BANGOR GAS LIGHT CO.

27 CENTRAL STREET

DIAL 6481

IMPORTANT NOTICE . . .

SPRING PRICES FOR HARD COAL FOR DOMESTIC USE, ARE THE LOWEST THEY HAVE BEEN FOR YEARS

Why not stock in a full supply of coal now, while the prices are the lowest?

**PHILADELPHIA & READING ANTHRACITE
NEW ENGLAND COKE
ALL GRADES OF SOFT COAL
SOCONY — BURNING AND FUEL OIL**

STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.

8 HAMMOND STREET BANGOR, MAINE

COMPLIMENTS OF

NOYES & NUTTER MFG. CO.

BANGOR, MAINE

MAKERS OF

KINCO Ranges — Furnaces — Stoves

COMPLIMENTS OF

R. B. Dunning & Co.

DISTRIBUTORS OF
ELECTRICAL MERCHANDISE
PLUMBING AND HEATING SUPPLIES

Everything for Lawns, Field and Gardens

54-68 BROAD STREET BANGOR, MAINE

1935 1936

Thank You!

Mr. Working Man

We Hope to Merit Your
Continued Patronage

SCHIRO'S

Bangor Shoe Store

29 Mercantile Sq. Bangor

LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS

Reactors
Real Estate and
Insurance Service

WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRY

Kirstein Building
44 Central St. Bangor, Me.

**MEET YOUR FRIENDS
at The**

Commercial House

TAP ROOM

Where the Best Brands of
BEER ON DRAUGHT
Are Served
Counter and Booth Service
BOARD AND ROOM
at Low Rates
Paul Martin, Prop.

**PATRONIZE A
Union House**
Where Your Favorite
ALE—BEER—LAGER
Is Served by
UNION BARTENDERS
— at —
UNCLE BILL'S
WEST SIDE LUNCH
Booth and Counter Service
381 MAIN ST. BANGOR, ME.

**BANGOR
HYDRO-ELECTRIC
COMPANY**

Our Special Low Water Heating
Rate with a 10¢ cent rate for the
first \$2.00, and 8-10 cents for the
balance. Hot Water Heating is
economical to Bangor Hydro-Electric
customers. A liberal trial plan permits
you to try before you buy.

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Alonso F. Young, Frank C. Mc-Donald, Charles R. Burgess, Charles McCalla, Committee.
P. O. Box 24, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employee.
An Organ of a Statewide Labor for Both Paid and Unpaid Work in Maine. Independent in Politics.
Subscription: The Year Six Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents.
Entered as second-class matter November 11, 1925, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Alonso F. Young, 21 Main St., Bar Harbor.
Treasurer—H. H. Fennell, 12 W. Crescent St., Augusta.
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Clarence A. Burgess, 100 Commercial St., Bangor.
P. O. Box 24, Augusta, Me.

Vice-Presidents:
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 48 Clinton St., Portland.
2nd District—Charles McCalla, Bangor.
3rd District—Donald S. Sullivan, 15 Morton Pl., Augusta.
4th District—James A. Poole, Washburn.
5th District—Charles Shepler, 36 Emerson St., Bangor.

MAY, 1935

All Working Against Success of New Deal

Groups Agitating for Establishment of New Political Parties Not Only Playing Into Hands of G. O. P., But Are Retarding Progress Toward Recovery.

Talk which is rife these days for starting new political parties, is most pleasing to Republican leaders, who see in this a most helpful aid to their efforts to regain control of the Government.

It is a foregone conclusion that the agitation started by Republican leaders several months after the New Deal went into effect, was for no other purpose than to discredit the Administration, and by this means hope to stir up animosity that would eventually bloom into general discontent.

In this effort, it has been partly successful, notwithstanding the fact that the discontent thus far brought about has been at the cost of greatly retarding prosperity.

Much to the discredit of many well-thinking persons, who were staunch supporters of the Administration, and who benefited materially from the New Deal, they have blindly permitted themselves to believe the lying propaganda launched for the purpose of discrediting the New Deal, and have joined hands with those who would crush it at any cost.

As was expected, the discontent caused by politicians against the Administration is taken advantage of by advocates of political parties, who see in this an opportunity for making the masses of working people believe a golden opportunity is afforded to launch a third party movement.

In this effort, we have the La Follette, the Longs and Father Coughlin with his National Union for Social Justice. Then, there are those who actually believe the time is opportune for launching a Labor party. In the background are the leaders of the Socialist party, who see in this agitation the possibility of making new converts to their organization.

What will result from this mass of, of course, problematical. It is probable, however, that the proposition will evolve itself into one organization, undoubtedly the one proposed by the La Follette, which at the moment seems to have affiliated with it the larger portion of leaders among advocates of political and constitutional reforms.

What will it mean? Will the result be similar to the movement which made the late Senator Robert La Follette the candidate for the Progressive party in 1924? This was a tremendous amount of discontent at that time. Perhaps not on as great a scale as at present, but as will be recalled, it was rampant, and millions of Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and Independent voters rallied to the Progressive party's banner.

But what did it amount to? Just that which had been predicted by those who advised against a third party movement, namely, that it would only strengthen the chances of the party which they hoped to defeat!

Because third party movements have been successful, notably in Minnesota, where the movement has made good progress, and also in a number of cities, is no reason why such movements can become successful in sufficient proportion throughout the country to warrant anything like success.

Notwithstanding the business depression and the large amount of unemployment which this has caused, and that the New Deal has not been as successful as was expected, while the national debt is increasing to immense proportions, the fact remains that business has improved, that millions of workers are much better off than they were when the present Administration took over the reins of government. For this reason it is safe to say that the average worker is "not so dumb" but that he can see in these efforts on the part of political reformers nothing but a scheme that will help the Republican party to get back into power.

The writer has occasion to meet thousands of workers in the course of his activities in the trade union movement. He attends many meetings, State and district conventions, and through close observation is convinced that the great masses of workers are just as fervent in their admiration of President Roosevelt as they were when he was elected, and are just as hopeful for the success of the New Deal as they were when it went into effect a year ago last August.

Next in importance to the workers is the so-

called "small business man". He, too, is one to be reckoned with by those who would launch a third party movement. Prior to the establishment of the New Deal, the small business man was on the verge of bankruptcy. He has not as yet gotten wholly out of trouble, but that he is better off is a certainty, and also can be depended on to shout for Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Workers are advised to go slow on this question of third party movements. Things have changed little since the American Federation of Labor adopted its slogan of "Elect Your Friends and Defeat Your Enemies," and since the late President Samuel Gompers discouraged the workers from getting mixed up in particular to a Labor party. Mr. Gompers contended that efforts made to establish Labor parties in the past had resulted in greatly retarding the progress of the Labor movement and strongly advised, as does his successor, William Green, continuance of Labor's non-partisan policy.

To expect that the New Deal was going to be an immediate success, was too much. The immensity of the proposition was such that any person possessing average intelligence could see that it was bound to hit a snag. The suppliant manner in which it was accepted in its early stages by big business was enough to cause suspicion. This came true just as soon as these "got onto their feet." There was no question regarding the legality of Section 7-a while they were recuperating their businesses, which until August, 1933, were in a precarious condition; but when this had been accomplished, there came a crash, and a decided effort by G. O. P. politicians and a group of business leaders to put it out of commission.

Workers, beware, lest you get caught in a trap! If you are desirous of going back to conditions such as existed prior to August, 1933, when the New Deal first began to work, then go ahead and encourage the launching of third party movements. On the other hand, if you still have faith in President Roosevelt, and feel confident that he has your best interests at heart and will do everything that is possible to carry out the principles of the New Deal, manifest this by demonstrating your faith and confidence in him.

Arraigned against the President today are not only those who want to again secure control of the Government and conduct it as they did prior to March, 1933, when the entire nation was on the verge of collapse, but certain groups who would change our present form of government.

Can the great masses of workers in this country afford to take this chance?

Fair Trial Ordered for Scottsboro Boys

Supreme Court Invalidates Alabama Authorities' Move Not to Deal Fairly With Boys Accused of Criminal Assaults

The U. S. Supreme Court has reversed the state courts of Alabama in two of the world famous Scottsboro cases on the ground that they were not given a fair trial. Race prejudice was shown by the fact that for at least 24 years, no Negro has been called for jury service in either Jackson County, where the crime is alleged to have been committed, nor in Morgan County, to which a change of venue was taken. The Supreme Court had previously reversed the conviction of seven of the defendants on the ground that they had been deprived of their right to counsel.

If there is any sound sense available in Alabama for the purposes of this case, the indictments against these Negro boys will be dismissed. The case against them is utterly discredited, not only by the intense prejudice shown, but by the fact that one of the two white women whom the Negroes are charged with having raped, repudiated her first testimony at a later trial, and denied any assault.

Any further pushing of this case will be mere obstinacy in a course that has proved stupid as well as wrong. And Alabama in general, and Jackson County in particular, cannot afford to spend money in the expensive luxury of "saving face" for their officials.

Business Operated as a Social Service

Time Has Come When Business Leaders Must Be Satisfied With Comfortable Living and Forget About Accumulating Big Fortunes

Labor's position that industry should be operated largely for social service instead of for maximum profits is receiving support from a number of business leaders. Among them is Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, who frequently discusses economic subjects.

In his testimony before the Finance Committee of the United States Senate in favor of the extension of the National Recovery Act, Mr. Filene asserted that there is really no logical conflict between the higher interests of business and the general welfare. He said:

"The trouble is that there used to be just a conflict. There was a time when business could get more profits if the masses got less. There was a time when employers could make more profits if their employees got less wages; and it was during that time that most of us business men developed our theories of business. But that time has passed. The trouble is that the theories are still sticking around. All that business needs for recovery today is to move from these theories."

Mr. Filene was equally explicit in his statement that the depression which started in 1929 was actually caused by the unequal distribution of the earnings of industry, which was, and still is,

the dominating theory of business. On this point he said:

"When we became able to produce enough to go around to two things just had to happen. It either had to be passed around or the whole machinery of production would choke up. It wasn't passed around and the machinery did choke. That's almost the complete story of the depression."

Unfortunately most of our business leaders are still animated with the theory of maximum profits for those who own and control the system of production and distribution as the major purpose of industry, with the result that, with the army of unemployed numbering millions, the government is compelled to appropriate \$4,800,000,000 to provide work for those whom industry has locked out. And the depression continues.

The editor of this newspaper has expressed Mr. Filene's view on numerous occasions during the past year, and only last week incorporated this in an editorial captioned "Taxes, More Taxes."

Picketing Rights Are Judicially Affirmed

Case Won in Illinois Court by Upholsterers' Union, and Refused Review by U. S. Supreme Court, Firmly Established Workers' Constitutional Rights

In 1925, the State of Illinois enacted a labor injunction on limitation law, which affirmed the right of peaceful picketing during strikes.

In a case of picketing during an upholsterers' strike involving Local 18 of the International Upholsterers' Union, the anti-union employers contested the constitutionality of the law before the Illinois Supreme Court. The court ruled that the law violated neither the Constitution of Illinois nor the Constitution of the United States.

With a decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the right of peaceful picketing already a matter of record, the anti-union employers rushed to Washington with the demand that the nation's highest judicial body overthrow the Illinois decision and declare that the right to picket controverted the constitutional property rights of Illinois employers. The Upholsterers' Union fought the appeal.

The Supreme Court refused to review the action of the Illinois court. The refusal merely affirmed the court's former opinion that peaceful picketing does not violate the Constitution of the United States.

In commenting on the refusal of the Supreme Court, Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said:

"The constitutionality of the Illinois Injunction Limitation Act of 1925, declaring the right of peaceful picketing during strikes, is definitely settled by the action of the U. S. Supreme Court in refusing to review the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court upholding the act. Thus another milestone has been reached along the pathway of Labor's progress toward greater freedom. The upholsterers' union is to be congratulated upon carrying the legal battle to a successful conclusion."

TRADE WAR IS DANGEROUS

The Hardest press in its characteristic distortion of facts has highly publicized the present trade war with Japan. It maintains that the increase in imports of cotton cloth is directly responsible for the shut-down of certain textile mills.

The United States Department of Commerce has just issued official figures on these imports. They show that it is true that imports from Japan in the first two months of this year did slightly exceed the total imports for 1934, but even then they were valued at less than \$400,000.

There is genuine danger that this trade war may develop into something more dangerous. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address last week said, "There is a very distinct relationship between the establishment of stabilized international economic conditions, and the promotion of world peace. History has shown that strife and conflict between nations has frequently been traced to economic rivalry."

Depression to Remain Until Wishes Obeyed

National Association of Manufacturers Threatens Dire Consequences Unless Congress Drops All Reform Legislation

The National Association of Manufacturers comes to the country with a proposal which is at once a bribe and a threat.

"Surveys," says the NAM, "indicate that close to \$400,000,000 in expenditures which would give employment to 2,000,000 men for two years, is pent up in the field of factory expansion, renovation and rehabilitation alone."

This little money will pour into immediate use on certain conditions. All reform legislation must be "shelved." The unemployment insurance bill the Wagner labor disputes bill, the holding company bill, changes in the railroad laws, the Guffey coal bill, the job-hour work bill. In a word, every measure that holds to either comfort or security for the enormous majority of people who work for a living must be thrown aside, while the financial mass of the world \$200,000,000,000 to remodel the industrial machine.

In substance, the NAM says it will bring prosperity if wishes are obeyed, and continue the depression if wishes are disobeyed. Labor's instant reaction to that arrogant bluff is that if NAM has such power, the first duty of the nation is to take that power away. If the welfare of the country is in the hands of a little group of special interests, who never in their lives have given a sign of regard for that welfare, then it is

time for reforms that make the President's program seem mild.

Another point: No one has ever accused the NAM of philanthropy. It will invest twenty billion dollars only for the purpose of getting all designed to protect labor and consumers. The obvious conclusion is that the manufacturers of the country propose to take that twenty billions, plus interests and profits, out of the hides of workers and consumers who might be protected by those laws.

The NAM is the worst price collection of Bourbons. It forgets nothing and learns nothing. It cannot forget that it ran the country in the years from 1921 to 1929, and it cannot learn that the years of economic hell which followed are due largely to the greed, the stupidity, the arrogance of Big Business.

The Small Merchant and the NRA

Evidence at Hearings Does Not Show That He Is Suffering, But Rather That He Is Benefiting from NRA Code

What was it that prompted Clarence Darrow to travel all the way from Chicago to Washington to oppose the NRA on the ground that it was acting detrimentally to the interests of small merchants and manufacturers?

Evidence presented at hearings showed that Mr. Darrow, reputedly one of the country's greatest lawyers, was "talking through his hat," as to the present, the only outstanding opponents to continuation of the National Recovery Act is the National Retail Hardware Association.

Witnesses claiming to represent hundreds of thousands of small drug stores, mail tobacco dealers, and other lines, told the Senate Finance Committee that NRA, instead of oppressing them, had been their salvation.

We greatly hesitate in doubting for a moment the honesty and integrity of Clarence Darrow, Esq., who for many years has been regarded as the friend of working people; but it does look as though he has fallen for the "bunk" that many of the President's opponents have been hearding, and for no other purpose than to discredit his administration.

Up to the time of the report as submitted by Mr. Darrow, who, with others, had investigated the NRA, there had been some opposition manifested by Senator Fess, Theodore Roosevelt and other Republican politicians, but the Darrow report seemed to have been the signal for an organized group of Republicans and a few disgruntled Democrats, who took advantage of the situation and who have continued their pounding at the President ever since.

This evidence presented by representatives of small merchants and manufacturers favorable to the NRA, should convince all who have faith in the President's ability to get us out of this depression that if we have not made greater progress, it is largely due to the efforts of those who played greed, avarice and political ambition above duty and patriotism.

Depression Still On, but Not for Big Fellows

Salaries Huge to Unreasonable Proportions, While Workers Strive on Starvation Wages

The high cost of corporation officials was illustrated when the Federal Trade Commission and the Security Exchange Commission made public the salaries of corporation executives in 1934.

A few were lower last year than formerly. Quite a few more showed an increase; and in some cases, the increase is linked interestingly with other matters.

Thus, J. D. A. Morrow is president of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., the company whose stock Andrew Mellon sold to establish losses that would cut down his income taxes, and bought back a little later at the same price. In 1929, when things were prosperous, Mr. Morrow got \$35,000 a year. Last year, he drew a salary more than twice as large—\$74,440.

W. F. R. Murrie, president of the Hershey Chocolate Corp., drew \$66,550 of salary in 1933; but it was raised to \$91,500 in 1934. "Sweetest and the sweetest," two sharp fellows in the American Safety Razor Co., both got their salaries boosted. Milton Dannmann, president, was raised from \$24,000 in 1933 to \$29,740 last year; while J. B. De Mesquita, secretary, was lifted from \$40,500 to \$32,365.

James H. Rand, Jr., president of Remington-Rand, Inc., who discovered the Gershwin school teacher who discovered the terrible Bolshere "plot" to make President Roosevelt the Kerenchay of the coming revolution, got \$60,000 in 1933 and \$34,120 in 1934. Francis B. Davis, chairman of the U. S. Rubber Co., had his salary stretched from a paltry \$96,336 in 1933 to \$125,000 last year. George H. Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post, drew \$100,000, which is \$20,000 less than in 1929.

How the wages of "capital" have been inflated by financial racketeers is illustrated by an auditor's report on the farm implement industry in Canada. A cream separator that sold for \$70 in 1913 was listed at \$97 last year. Yet in this type of separator factory, the salaries last year were only \$6.58. A cultivator selling for \$113.50 embodied factory wages of only \$4.44.

Four farm implement companies in 1929 charged farmers \$10,000,000 in interest in excess of the interest which the banks required for the same carrying charges on partly paid implements.

Another Boston Tea

By MATTHEW WOLLY, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor

New England is threatening another "Boston Tea Party." The cotton tax industry has become alarmed by the development of foreign cotton in our home market. It has been unable to find any other way to defend our domestic cotton textile industry. With higher domestic prices, and increasing domestic competition, made possible by reason of lower wages, all tools in the South that threaten a dangerous competition from the Orient as well as elsewhere.

Most strange of all events is the fact that when the governors of several New England states called the President Roosevelt to help right the situation, they were advised they had no cases to make. A grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However, the fact was not made clear that the importation of the particular textiles, the majority of all events is the completion of work of a much smaller percentage, and that, therefore, a national attitude of great concern in fact, President Roosevelt was therefore compelled to change his original action of making a grant of \$100,000 from Japan amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total domestic production. However,

WELCOME TO RUMFORD

DELEGATES AND VISITORS

TO THE CONVENTION OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

**Annual Convention of State Branch,
A. F. of L., to Open in Rumford
on June 11
To Continue Four Days**

LABOR MUST LEAD THE WAY IN MAKING "NEW DEAL" MORE EFFECTIVE

Rumford C. L. U. Official, in Calling Attention to Coming State Branch Convention, Says Labor is Facing Crisis and Must Take Aggressive Means to Secure its Just Rights—Central Labor Union Extends Cordial Welcome to Delegates.

By ARTHUR E. WILLIAMS, Secretary, Rumford Central Labor Union.

Once again the call for the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor is heard throughout the State as June draws near.

This year, the beautiful town of Rumford, in the foothills of the White Mountains, is to be the host to the convention.

This town of about 15,000 inhabitants is located on the route leading to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and its chief industry makes use of the products of nearby forests, but it also has many farms, its nearby mountains, lakes and streams make a paradise for the lover of sports and nature.

Rumford's fine hotels, theaters, restaurants, etc., will furnish fine entertainment for those who enjoy this form of relaxation.

All in all, we feel we are fully able to extend a royal welcome to the convention this year.

The 1935 convention will, without doubt, be one of the most momentous occasions in the history of the State. Labor today is facing a crisis such as has never before been known. It is becoming more and more evident to all men that Labor must not only be the policeman of the order, but must police industry, capital and the government as well.

We have only to look at the national labor conditions in the lumber, coal, cotton, rubber and paper trades to realize where capital and government is heading. Look at our national rate, almost 40 cents of every worker's dollar going back to the government, and the end is not in sight. Manufacturers and traders can pay not or will not lead the way, and the government is powerless to enforce its demands.

Labor must assert its rights and demand that these conditions be changed at once. Only when Labor



CHARLES MUHALE
Vice President Maine State Federation of Labor and Member of Committee of Arrangements for the Convention to be held in Rumford on June 11.

of the nation, must be the ones to see that they are filled day after day. Let us begin now.

Men and women of Maine let us take the lead for as Maine goes, so goes the Nation.

In closing, let me say that Rumford extends to each delegate a cordial invitation, a royal welcome and a good time at the convention.

FITCHBURG UNION OF PAPER MILL WORKERS SEND DELEGATION OF THIRTY MEMBERS TO NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE IN ADAMS

Object Was to Show Appreciation for Efforts Made by Council to Stimulate Interest in Their Craft—Adams Delegates Report Improved Conditions—Vice President Sullivan Principal Speaker—Next Convention in Northbridge on June 23rd.

By ALBERT LONGTON, Publicity Director, New England Conference of Paper Mill Workers.

Fitchburg Paper Mill Workers were so greatly appreciative of the efforts of the New England Council of Paper Mill Workers to stimulate interest in their craft, and the good results that ensued from last month's conference held in that city, that they sent a delegation of 30 members to represent their local union at the monthly conference in Adams last Sunday.

The morning session convened at 11:45. All officers were present and all local unions reported delegates, with the exception of Pawtucket Local 168. As the delegates were reporting conditions, Edward Lawrence, of Adams, said, "Conditions in our plant here have been greatly improved since our last meeting in Fitchburg, and we attribute this directly to the activities of the Council."

Delegate John Anthony of Fitchburg, said it was impossible to arrange conferences with employers if it is mentioned that international officers would be present, but said the

employers have agreed to confer at any time with the local union committee.

Delegates Charles Garrow of Manchester, Edward Lawrence of Adams, and others, greatly praised Vice President John Miller of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers for the able manner in which he represents the local unions in conferences with employers.

Leo Lafrancois of Northbridge 190 reported on the evening wage conference with the Eagle Bros. Co., at which Vice President Herbert W. Sullivan will represent the union. "The above named delegate was zealous in his praise of Sullivan."

Afternoon Session.

After a half-hour of music by the Royal Canadian Orchestra, which had the delegates flocking in the times of mountain music, the meeting came to order at 8:30 o'clock in the afternoon with Edward Lawrence, the president of the Adams local, presiding. He introduced Mr. Davies of

Veteran Firemen to Invite Delegates to Attend Annual Muster

A formal invitation to the Maine State Federation of Labor to participate in the 44th annual muster of the New England States Veteran Firemen's League will be presented at the annual convention of the organization, according to news from C. MacDonald of Portland, president of the organization.

Brother MacDonald will either personally deliver the message to the delegates or send them a written invitation. His present plans are to appear before the convention, if possible.

Much interest is being manifested throughout the State as well as other parts of New England in this coming year which is expected to attract thousands of visitors to Portland. The muster will take place at the Stadium on Saturday, July 20th.

Brother MacDonald who is president of the New England Veteran Firemen's League, has been a life-long member of Portland Typographical Union, No. 66 and is a delegate to the Portland Central Labor Union from that organization.

Competition between the various fire companies and associations of New England will be especially keen, as a long list of cash awards will be presented to the companies winning the various events.

Attendee's booster gifts will also prove an attraction for the crowds as these include three grand awards—namely a 1935 two-door Pontiac sedan, a 1935 fire passenger four-door Terraplane, and a 1935 Dodge sedan.

Hartford, Conn., who represented the striking employees of the Colt Arms Co. and who related conditions there and solicited support from the Council.

Delegate Albert Longton was next called upon and spoke briefly of labor conditions, assuring the delegates that Local 190 of Northbridge could be depended upon to do its share in providing support for those affected by the strike at the Colt Arms Co.

President Bailey spoke interestingly in the labor movement, alluding to the various and varied methods the manufacturers resort to in their endeavor to destroy local unions. He stated that trade unions put out unwise made goods and sold the work to the manufacturer, and that the workmen at the Colt Arms Co. deserved all possible help.

International Vice President Sullivan was the principal speaker of the day. He referred to the necessity of trade unions working hand in hand and to help one another in times of need. He urged members of the labor movement to buy American made products and to see that those had the union label, whenever these are obtainable.

Mr. Sullivan spoke of the resolution adopted by the representatives national and international unions State federations and city central bodies at the conference held in the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Monday, April 22nd, in which was embodied the Black Country 20 hour week bill, the measure continuing the NRA, the social security bill and the Guffey rail stabilization bill.

"These bills are of vital importance to Labor," Mr. Sullivan said, "and it is most imperative that all the delegates present write their Congressmen and Senators, urging them to support these measures."

On the invitation of Delegate Longton of Local 190, it was voted to hold the next meeting in Northbridge, on Sunday, June 23rd.

THE LABOR NEWS, No. A YEAR

REXALL STORE

MOST MODERN DRUG STORE
IN RUMFORD

Light Lunches, Candy,
Cigars and Cigarettes

NEWELL

The Druggist

INSTITUTE BUILDING
RUMFORD, MAINE

Best Wishes For the Success

OF THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

FROM THE

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

DISTRIBUTORS OF

AMOCO

GASOLINE and MOTOR OILS

Joseph Smert Store

The Store of Sterling Values

Knit Tex Top Coats
Worsted Tex Suits
Saxon Weave Suits
Middy Shade Suits
Kayton Shirts
Melton Hats
Nuni-Bush Shoes

A Store to Clothe the Entire Family

Joseph Smert Store

WALDO AND OXFORD AVE.
RUMFORD, MAINE

WORKING PEOPLE
PATRONIZING THIS STORE,
MAKES US ONE OF THE

OUTSTANDING STORES OF THIS TOWN

We Feature a Complete Line of

MEN'S SUITS

Union Made

Union Labeled

Nathan's Apparel Shop

203 WALDO ST. (Cor. Maine Ave.)
RUMFORD, MAINE

PHONE 62

Dorion's Cash Market

Meats and Groceries

COR. WALDO AND OXFORD AVE.
RUMFORD, MAINE

The Corner Pharmacy

A. E. Brino

TELEPHONE 888

POLO TAXI

NIGHT AND DAY
SERVICE

TELEPHONE

JOHN RUBINO

CIGARS,
CIGARETTES,
TOBACCO,
HOT DOGS

CONGRESS STREET
RUMFORD, MAINE

When in Town, Come in
and See Us!

The Square Deal Meal

Beer, Cigarettes, Candy

TEL. 408 W

RUMFORD CUT PRICE MARKET

GROCERIES, MEATS
PROVISIONS

202 WALDO STREET
RUMFORD, MAINE

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE LABOR NEWS!
HAS IT EXPIRED?
LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT.
THAT TELLS THE STORY!

It will be greatly appreciated, if
when making purchases from our
advertisers, you will please men-
tion The Labor News.

THE EAGLE CAFE

"Speaks For Itself"

Sanitation, Service
and Quality Food

Tasty Eats

We'll Leave It To You!

- For Drinks -

Draught and Bottles

69 CANAL STREET
RUMFORD, MAINE

C. H. MCKENZIE CO.

Dependable Since 1892

Welcome to All
Delegates

OXFORD COUNTY'S
LARGEST
DEPARTMENT
STORE

HOTEL RUMFORD

LET
LABOR
PROSPER

When in Rumford,
TRY OUR DINNERS!

THE WORKING MAN'S MEAL

RUMFORD DINER

Harry Hall's Garage

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF
GASOLINE, OIL,
TUBES and
BATTERIES

PHONE 118 W

FRANK M. TAYLOR

Wholesale and Retail
BASEBALL GOODS
FISHING TACKLE

Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Tobacco,
Matches and Candy

22 HARTFORD STREET
RUMFORD, MAINE

HARRY MARKS

Hart, Shaffner & Marx
Clothes

A MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE
STORE

S. A. PENNEY'S

Now Is The Time To
Buy That
New Suit

MOST UP-TO-DATE MEN'S
STORE IN RUMFORD

Look over your last receipt and see
if it isn't time to renew your subscrip-
tion to The Labor News. Do this
TODAY, please!

FALLS VIEW HOTEL

GOOD ROOMS

and

GOOD FOOD

at Moderate Prices

WHEN IN TOWN, STOP AT THE

CRYSTAL

Up-to-Date Restaurant

COME IN AND TRY OUR

LIGHT LUNCHES

ICE CREAM

SODAS, BEER

THE SPA

WHEN IN TOWN, STOP AT THE

RECREATION ROOMS

138 CONGRESS STREET
RUMFORD, MAINE

Light Lunches, Beer,
Cigarettes, Candy,
Cigars

It will be greatly appreciated, if
when making purchases from our
advertisers, you will please men-
tion The Labor News.

H. W. PRAY CO.

DEPARTMENT
STORE

MOST UP-TO-DATE STORE
IN TOWN

Parent's Clothing Store

CONGRESS STREET
RUMFORD, MAINE

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF
UNION MADE
GOODS

PORTLAND

OFFICERS OF LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION ACTIVE IN CREATING INTEREST FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF PORT OF PORTLAND

Old-Time Members, Familiar With Period When Port Was Operating at Peak Conditions, Manifest Enthusiasm Over Future Possibilities—Appreciate Efforts of Judge Walsh and American Legion for Their Cooperation.

Intense interest continues in the development of the port of Portland, Maine, as evidenced by the fact that Judge Arthur Walsh and the American Legion are creating general interest in the further development of the Port of Portland.

Included among these greatly interested in this project are John Brown, president, and Stephen J. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of Longshoremen's Union, No. 861, who have appeared before numerous organizations during the past month and who will attend the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor in Portland on June 11th to organize

Permanent jobs with good wages were held by over 100 Longshoremen, many of whom were heads of large families.

Shipping trade was also a big factor, shipments being made to the West Indies, East Indies, Cuba, the Bahamas as well as to Canadian ports. Large cargoes of molasses were discharged, most being reloaded with barrel staves and heads that were made in Arkansas and reassembled into new casks by a Portland cargo firm to be used as molasses casks.

With the advent of the World War, and the shipment of munitions and supplies, large steamships made Portland their last port of call, completing their cargo and often taking on passengers and troops. The Longshoremen's membership was tripled and many other citizens were employed.

In addition to this employment other workers were engaged as office boys, checkers, coopers, watchmen, all receiving a living wage and from which the business men of Portland received the benefits of the steady shipping of the waterfront, as well as the port of the State.

Apparently with the close of the war, which naturally curtailed a part of the shipping and with the passing of prominent citizens who for years took interest in the waterfront, and with lack of organization, the prosperity of the most important industry of Maine was temporarily forgotten while Canada began a concentrated fight for

their rights, and while other American ports apparently through improved conditions obtained considerable business of which the people of Maine once bragged about.

As a result, only 40 or 50 men are employed at dock ends. Other work

WORCESTER ST. RAILWAY MEN RECEIVE \$2 WEEKLY INCREASE, RETROACTIVE TO MAR. 17th, IN RENEWAL OF WAGE AGREEMENT

Worcester, Massachusetts, May 11.—The substantial heads of a strong and equitably maintained labor organization is shown in marked degree in the case of 500 motorman, conductors, and other employees of the Worcester Street Railway Co. By the terms of an agreement arrived at yesterday between the company and Division 22, Amalgamated Association of Street & Electrical Railway Employees of America, a wage increase of nearly \$2 per week will be granted the employees of the company. Reduced to ratios the company, the blue uniformed branch of the employees will receive an increase of four cents per hour. The average increase of the men will be \$2.00 per week. About \$100,000 will be added to the pay roll as a result of the new agreement. The agreement will continue in effect until September 16, 1935, and its terms will be retroactive to March 17 of this year.

Prominent in the negotiations which have taken place in a mutually satisfactory conference were William H. Murphy, president, Secretary James S. H. Brown, and William R. Fitzgerald, executive board member, and Thomas P. Broderick, business agent. Also Charles S. Murphy was counsel for the union, and Myron F. Converse and Howard H. Whitney represented the company.

It was at first thought the settlement of the new agreement would have to go to arbitration, and preparatory to this the local division engaged the services of J. Davis Fleming of Chicago, a noted statistician and attorney, who during the past few years has handled cases for the Amalgamated Association in various parts of the country. The last case in which he represented the union was in Pittsburgh, where the employees were awarded a new rate of 53 cents an hour and the 54 hour week.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

The new wage scale restores wages to members of the union to within four cents an hour of the peak wage established in 1924, and which continued until 1931, when it was 74 cents an hour. When the recovery was named for the road, the wages were reduced to 63 cents but 18 months ago an increase was effected to 65 cents an hour.

HERE'S AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LABOR TO HAVE UNDERWEAR MADE UNDER UNION CONDITIONS WITH UNION LABEL

The W. L. G. Co. of Kokomo, Ind. are putting the matter of uniting their underwear factory smack up to members of organized labor.

The factory has been operating as an "open shop" since the late 1920s, but at the request of Garment Workers' Local 377, are willing to transfer the factory to the union label and do their share by paying the union dues.

Working conditions improved, however, that unions will agree to do their part by uniting the union.

1. That the C. I. U. will appoint a committee to handle the matter of uniting the union.

2. Will members of organized labor purchase a medium priced underwear?

3. Will the C. I. U. request members to feature the company's goods by special window displays?

4. Will the C. I. U. acquit all of its members who are in prison?

5. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

6. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

7. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

8. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

9. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

10. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

11. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

12. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

13. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

14. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

15. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

16. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

17. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

18. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

19. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

20. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

21. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

22. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

23. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

24. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

25. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

26. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

27. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

28. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

29. Will the C. I. U. request all of its members to be in prison?

you don't need CASH
to buy NEW SAFE TIRES
Use Our
**BUDGET
PAY PLAN**

MILLER TIRES **EASY TERMS**
Guaranteed to "Geared-to-the-Road" First as good as the long, safe mileage tire. Four outstanding features of extra safety and extra service—"Geared-to-the-Road" Tread, Tread, Tread, Balanced Carcass construction and Dual Hot Curving at no extra cost and guaranteed against road hazards.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD HERE

Look at These Low Weekly Payments on Miller Medalists!	4-50-21	5-50-19	6-50-17	7-50-15
Monthly Payment	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00
Weekly Payment	\$1.15	\$1.35	\$1.55	\$1.75

NO WAITING NO RED TAPE

Just license certificate prices your account

Dyer-Knight Co., Inc.
COR. PREBLE & CUMBERLAND
PORTLAND, MAINE

**WITH \$10,000 APPROPRIATED BY STATE
AND \$5,000 ANTICIPATED FROM CITY,
PROVIDENCE MUSICIANS GET "BREAK"**

Members of Providence Musicians' Local 135, and members of other locals throughout the State, feel pretty good over the action of the State in appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose of maintaining the Rhode Island Symphony orchestra, which comprises 30 members, and two bands of 30 members each, during the coming year.

This appropriation, which is a part of the \$100,000 appropriated for educational purposes, is independent of the \$25,000 which provided part-time employment to about 50 members during the past year.

With an anticipated appropriation of \$5,000 from the City of Providence, for the purpose of providing music for public band concerts, it is estimated that more than 150 musicians will be furnished part-time work during the year.

While the State's appropriation covers the entire State, the fact remains that the Rhode Island Symphony orchestra is composed primarily of musicians living in the Providence district. This also largely applies to the two bands, whose personnel will include musicians whose ability and experience in hand work must meet with all necessary requirements.

Few members of trade unions have been barred from the State's first to have greatly affected them was the change from silent to sound pictures in theaters, which was shortly followed by the business depression, which not only caused lessened employment to those who devoted all their time to music but to those who worked at their various trades and played as leaders in orchestras and also in bands.

While the State's appropriation and the anticipated appropriation from the City is intended to furnish relief, its importance is also recognized from an educational standpoint, as through this means it is hoped to revive interest in the musical art, which during the past few years has been materially neglected.

Officials of Local 135 express much pleasure over the new turn of things, and feel that this will not only prove beneficial to their members but that it will be greatly appreciated by the public in general.

Benoit's
Established 1880

PORTLAND-LEWISTON-WESTBROOK-BIDDEFORD-BRUNSWICK

All Benoit stores are offering special lots of Sport and Plain Back Tweed and Flannel Suits at 2 reduced Prices \$19.50 and \$24.50

COTTAGE FURNITURE
LARGE STOCK
In excellent condition. Make your selection before our stock has been picked over and we will store it free until the road is open to your Cottage.

FREE DELIVERY WITHIN 40 MILES

HOME USED FURNITURE CO.
57 COMMERCIAL ST. DIAL 2-4683 PORTLAND, MAINE

JOHN M. BROWN
President of Longshoremen's Local Union No. 861

tells concerning its importance for the future business interests of the State, and what it would mean toward increasing employment.

In conversation with a Labor News representative, Mr. Brown, who was first elected vice president of Local 861 in 1929, and succeeded P. J. Huxley as president in 1930, who died while in office, said at that time the White Star and Cunard Lines made trips weekly handling 8,000 tons inward and approximately 24,000 tons outward monthly, while the Dominion Line was taking on and discharging 15,000 tons, calling here three times each month.

Due to the cooperation of the citizens of Portland, through efforts of the Board of Trade, all products manufactured or assembled in the State were shipped by water from Portland. Many liners, called tramp steamers, and likewise the Eastern Steamship Line, plying between Boston and St. John, which made three trips weekly, while a daily service which operated between New York and Portland made this city the last port of call, and was always certain to complete its full quota of cargo and sometimes was unable to take what was in the sheds.

Delegates who are to represent Brotherhood of Trainmen lodges and the State of Maine at the triennial convention of the Brotherhood, which will be held in Cleveland this week, are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Poupard, Mr. and Mrs. L. Crocker and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. McGhee, and Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Neill, all of Portland; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Shores of Waterville; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Carver of Calais; Mr. O. S. Baggot; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Peron of Brunswick Junction; Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Lee and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McCaig, all of Houlton.

A communication from the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders published by this company are used widely throughout the country and therefore into competition with the products of publishers of school text.

Wages paid by Ginn & Co. are low and inadequate. School books published by this company are used widely throughout the country and therefore into competition with the products of publishers of school text.

Sears SEROCO
Best that Science knows how to make
Made in Sears own Paint Factories
Sole Economy way from Sears Factories to You Store to You

Master Mixed House Paint
\$2.69 Gal.
IN 5-GAL. LOTS

Don't let your house suffer from rot and exposure to the weather. Apply coat of Master-Mixed, the finest quality house paint made. Stands up under any weather conditions. Goes farther, looks better, lasts longer and costs less than any other paint of equal quality. One gallon covers 400 sq. feet, with two coats on the average. Appropriate.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
CONGRESS STREET PORTLAND, MAINE

"Portland's Popular Hotel"

The GRAYMORE

Now Featuring the New
SEEMAYER LOUNGE
—and—
OLD ENGLISH TAP ROOM

OFFERING THE FINEST IN REFRESHMENTS, CUISINE, ENTERTAINMENT AND ATMOSPHERE

Monday Specials from 35 - Evening Specials from 40

HUB FURNITURE CO.
PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY
Buy One Of These GUARANTEED
INNER - SPRING
MATTRESSES
MADE BY
"WHITE CROSS"
MADE IN PORTLAND
BY PORTLAND LABOR

Pay Only \$9.75 A Day

Regularly \$29.75

FREE! ONE GENUINE WHITE CROSS MATTRESS

To the owner of the oldest White Cross Mattress in use in the State over. Conclusive proof of age must be given. Come in and get full particulars.

PAY ONLY A NICKEL A DAY

THE WHITE CROSS FURNITURE COMPANY
551-414-420 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, MAINE

THE WHITE CROSS FURNITURE COMPANY
551-414-420 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, MAINE

E. L. PROCTOR
Local Retail Distributor for
S. S. PIERCE CO.'S SPECIALTIES

BIRDBEVE FROSTED FOODS.
BATTLE CREEK FOOD PRODUCTS, CIGARS

Delegates Said Revival of Spying on Trade Unions Started With Big Organizing Campaign Launched by Textile Workers' Union Last Year—Local Union Official Discovered After Operating as Spy for Several Months —Delegates Told to Watch Out Lest They be Made Victims of This Most Vicious System.

Workplace, Massena, Sept. 14, May 11.

A goodly portion of the proceedings of a Wednesday night meeting of the Central Labor Union of Worcester to discussing the activities of an embezzling laborer in Worcester County for more than a year, and which succeeded in securing the resignation of the local employers posted-on the proceedings.

A number of cases were reported, and the mention of several names of persons who had been connected with local unions, caused amazement and indignation among the audience. There were some who had held positions of trust in the local labor movement.

One of the speakers was a man who came to Worcester when the Organization of Women of the Textile Union became very active in the union's affairs, represented his union in the state conference, and in his activities, and an apparent desire to do more.

His resignation was made an official act of two delegates.

He said he had assisted in organizing a new union, and had been in Worcester for several months making friends, and for several months posting occurred.

He began to oppose certain actions of the local union that he became suspicious, and when an investigation was made, he found out the truth, understanding, and which in time developed the fact that he had been employed by the local union for some time.

He was brought to the local union, and after several hours of grilling, acknowledged the facts. He was expelled from the union.

Other cases reported were that of officials of local and county Textile Unions, who had been in the hands of representatives of the name agency and who had been in the hands of the union as much as \$25 weekly to act as spies.

Among their activities were the taking of names, and the coming with copies of the proceedings of the union.

From this report, the discussion developed into a general account of many of the activities of the union, and throughout the country for many years.

The speaker was very able during the affairs of prosperity among concerns affiliated with nation.

Organization	Secretary	Address
Lewisian Central Labor Union	J. A. Bile,	246 Park St.
Woodland Central Labor Union	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Augusta Central Labor Union	Sam Brown,	81 Williams Ave.
Portland Central Labor Union	Frank C. McDonald,	48 Congress St.
Millbrook Central Labor Union	F. M. Perry,	182 Congress St.
Augusta Building Trades Council	Charles B. Finley	32 Child St.
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council	George M. Stanley,	Bar Harbor
Maine Council of Bricklayers	W. M. Abbott,	28 North St.

AUGUSTA

Cotton Textile Workers' Local 1778
Painters & Decorators' 441
Plumbers & Gas Fitters' 50
Plumbers' Union No. 643
P. S. P. M. W. Union No. 123
Federal Labor Union No. 114
Federal Labor Union No. 114
Federal Labor Union No. 114
F. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 314
F. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 37
Hot Carriers' Union No. 154

PORTLAND

Fitting Pressmen's Union No. 114
Fitting Pressmen's Union No. 114
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 3
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 3
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 3
Machinists' Union No. 1457
Electrical Workers' Union No. 547
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 317
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 317
Typographical Union No. 88
Furniture & Steamfitters No. 317
C. R. Carvers Union No. 4
Electrical Workers' Union No. 433
R. B. Railway Employers Div. 74
Clear Machine Shop No. 479

WOODLAND

Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 1409
Paper Makers' Union No. 181
Furniture Workers' Union No. 181
P. S. P. M. W. Union No. 329
P. S. P. M. W. Union No. 329
Machinists Union No. 1489

SAR HARBOR

Furniture and Steamfitters No. 241
Furniture Workers' Union No. 143
Electrical Workers No. 212
Carpenters & Joiners No. 439

LEWISTON

Carpenters & Joiners No. 497
R. B. Railway Employers Div. 72
Ship Employees Union No. 424
Painters & Decorators Union No. 353

MILBURNCKET

Central Labor Union
Carpenters & Joiners No. 453
Painters & Decorators Union No. 353
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 18
P. S. P. M. W. Union No. 18

BANGOR

Bricklayers & Masons' No. 7
Carpenters' Local 471
Carpenters' Local 471
Molders' Union No. 103
Ship Employees' Union No. 158

MADISON

P. S. & P. M. W. No. 27
Paper Makers' Union No. 73
Woolen Workers' Local 2038

MADISON

Paper Makers' Union No. 104
Paper Makers' Union No. 183
P. S. & P. M. W. No. 27

NORTH JAY

Quarry Workers' Union No. 4

OAKLAND

C. R. Carvers Union No. 1752

WATERVILLE

Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 343
Cotton Textile Workers' No. 755
Furniture Workers' No. 181

VINALHAVEN

Fishing Outlets Union No. 34

RUMFORD

Central Labor Union
Paper Makers, Oxford Local No. 25
Paper Makers' Local No. 8
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 181
Merion Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 25

Donald Poulin, 15 Morton Place
Charles D. Pray, 7 Murray St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
Bert F. Chase, 9 Gilman St.
Frank L. Douglas, 19 Hyman St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
P. H. Fitzgerald, 15 Spruce St.
C. R. Farnsworth, 149 Grove St.
Ira H. Queller, Box 184, Washington St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.

G. P. Kilbridge, 5 Barstow St. So. P.
Thomas R. Hazell, 352 Congress St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
Charles J. Mahoney, 18 North St.
W. R. Taylor, 14 Barstow St. Woodfords
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
A. F. Raglan, 144 High St. Rm. 206
John R. Burdell, 644 Congress St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.

William W. Lighthouse, Woodland
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.

Elliot B. Derr, Bar Harbor
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.

Charles L. Lowell, 47 Turner St. Auburn
Thomas McDonough, 31 Elm St.
C. C. Coffin, 29 Winter St. Auburn
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.

W. A. McCallan, Box 113
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.

John C. Sturtevant, 12 Jackson St.
W. H. Ambrose, 81 Sidney St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.

Emile Frey, Madison
P. B. Goodwin, Madison
Edmund L. Landry, 26 Madison Ave.

A. P. Goom, 36 Maple St.
SAB MILLINOCKET
William MacLeod, 36 Maple St.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.

L. A. Toth, North Jay
L. A. Toth, North Jay

Edmund L. Landry, 26 Madison Ave.
H. W. C. Pray, 214 W. Union St.

Luke H. Morrell, R. F. D. No. 1
M. J. Thorne, 18 King St.
J. M. Thorne, 18 King St.

Elmer W. Stammers, Vinalhaven
Vinalhaven

Box 405, Merion
353 Waldo St.
37 Prospect St.
Box 10, Conough St.
W. B. Tobin, Box 243, Biddeford

Drawn for ~~John~~ by John M. Bean



Readers of the story "Gulliver Travels" will have no trouble in grasping the moral portrayed by the above illustration. If we substitute

A delegate representing the Machineists' Union told of spying activities in 1915, when one of the men at that local's most important meeting was credited with having secured as many as 75 new members in one week. He was discovered to have been a spy for the employers. Suspicion against him arose because of the comparatively short time he was employed in any one shop and the number of men who were discharged shortly after starting to work in other shops.

"This has been going on for many years, and the only way to combat it is to cancel increased activities in the part of our organizations and to discontinue the employment of these so-called 'Employers' organizations."

In the present instance, the various lobbies at Washington are binding and tying down, with various cords, strings and rolls of red tape, the freedom of action of the proponent of remedial and constructive legislation. There are lobbies—and lobbies—and plenty of them, more than enough to

are more than ever before. The Railroad lobby, the Power lobby, the regular meat-and-bee, 24 hours a day (Sunday Included) Anti-Labor lobby; the Bankers lobby, and all the

politically potent camp followers that go to make up the hosts of reactionary and public penalizing lobbyists—from the greatest to the least.

But virtue will triumph, in the end. The people cannot be fooled all the time, neither by lobbyists nor paid propagandists. Congress has the power to act if it wills to do so. The people are watching and waiting, and they will not wait in vain!

Organized One Year, Cincinnati Bus Men Receive 46 p.c. Boost

You will be sure to find just the furniture you need for home, camp or cottage.

Complete lines of gliders, reed and fibre furniture, beach-chairs and porch rockers.

Before you purchase, make it a point to see the latest styles at any one of Atherton's three Maine stores.

Make shopping at Atherton's a habit.

The Leading Furniture Store in

PORTLAND — LEWISTON — WATERVILLE

Organized One Year, Cincinnati Bus Men Receive 46 p.c. Boost

Benefits derived as the result of a litigation with a bona fide labor union were again demonstrated during the month, when the bus drivers employed by the Cincinnati City Transit Co. were awarded a 46 2-3 per cent increase in wages and greatly improved conditions.

pickers, arbitrator, the company, without the appointment of an impartial chairman.

This resulted in the award of a graduated wage increase beginning from \$1.00 in 1934 to \$3.00 in 1936, from 45 cents to 83 cents an hour, retroactive to Nov. 1; 83 cents an hour from March 1, 1935, to Octo-

men were receiving 45 cents an hour, with no provision for overtime work and other working conditions. Under the new contract, seniority rules prevailed.

In commenting on the result, Mr. Zemring said: "The progress of the members of Division 827 in this short time speaks volumes flowing from or-

October 1, 1935 to April 30, 1936; and 66 cents an hour from May 1, 1936, to October 31, 1936. Miscellaneous employees were awarded approximately the same proportional raises.

Prior to becoming organized, the

**YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE LABOR NEWS!
HAS IT EXPIRED?
LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT:
THAT TELLS THE STORY!**

EGG	\$12.50	T
STOVE	13.00	T
CHESTNUT ..	12.75	T
PEA	11.50	T

CASH PRICES — COAL
but will be billed \$1.00 per
y be deducted if Paid with

Above are CASH PRICES — COAL CHARGE on Account will be billed \$1.00 per ton high which may be deducted if Paid within 10 days from date coal is delivered.

ALSO NEW PRICES FOR
NEW ENGLAND COKE



51 Main St.
So. Portland

Telephone
4-1038

Numbers Union No. 578	ROCKLAND F. J. Overlook	49 Talbot A.
Woolen Workers' Local 2021	SKOWHEGAN Edward Goodness	48 South
Numbers & Steamfitters' No. 717	BATH John J. Mulcahy	287 Center
Numbers' Union No. 761	BIODEFORD Thomas A. Bousharg	63 Center
Painters & Decorators No. 682	BREWER Richard Barker-R. F. D.	82 Canton
Wayon Cotton Local 2225	BRUNSWICK Alfred C. Richard	15 Cabot
Paper Makers' Union No. 38	LISBON FALLS J. J. Karkos	Howe Grove R.
Woolen Workers' Local 1916	FAIRFIELD Miss Gabriele Dornan	Phair
North Waterbury No. 189	NORTH VA SBAALBORG	

**SERVE
DEERING
ICE CREAM**

"THE CREAM OF CREAMS"
If You Want to Please
Children and Grown-Ups
Alike

Deering
Ice Cream Co.

TEL. 2-2827
184 ST. JOHN STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

JORDON'S
HAS THE BEST MADE IN MAINE
~~~~~  
You Don't Have to Go Out of  
State to Buy Good  
**Ready-to-Eat Meats**

131 Commercial Street  
Portland, Maine

Roger C. Hay Dial 2-7261

**HAY PAINT CO.**



**PAINT - WALLPAPER  
SUPPLIES**

31 Forest Ave. Portland, Me.

**GREETINGS**  
TO THE  
**MAINE STATE BRANCH**  
OF THE  
**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**

### Best Wishes For the Success of Its Convention

# 44th ANNUAL MUSTER

OF THE  
N. E. STATES VETERAN FIREMEN'S LEAGUE  
at **PORTLAND, MAINE**  
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1935

**Enjoy Fresher Foods ---**  
Served with all the flavor and crispness of nature, as can only be secured when ICE is used as the refrigerator. **Get a modern ICE REFRIGERATOR.**

## THE WIGHT STUDIO

INDISTINCTIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

Helena C. Hodsdon, Artist  
 Photograph Coloring  
 548½ Congress Street  
 Portland, Maine  
 Ethelyn Wight,  
 Photographer  
 548½ Congress Street  
 Portland, Maine  
 PHONE 2-8867

# MILITANT CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED BY A. F. OF L. FOR LABOR LEGISLATION

National Trade Union Conference, Held in Washington April 29, Declared There Must Be No Further Delay in Giving Protection by Law to Wage Earners' Right to Collective Bargaining.

Labor Insists Congress Must Pass Wagner Labor Disputes Bill So That Validity and Effectiveness May Be Given To Section 7(a) of National Industrial Recovery Act—Senator Walsh Received Great Ovation When Announcing That Senate Committee Was Ready to Report Favorably on the Wagner Bill.

Washington, D. C., May 1 (I.L.N.S.)—Militant battle for the Wagner labor disputes bill and other proposed labor legislation before Congress was begun here as the result of the national conference of labor representatives called by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

The fight for labor's bills, particularly the Wagner measure, which the conference called of transcendent importance, was launched by representatives of State labor bodies, who lost

the Committee's endeavor, with only one dissenting vote, a favorable vote to the Senate Wagner bill. The program of the conference was set forth in a report in the form of a statement submitted by a committee headed by Arthur O. Wharton and unanimously adopted.

"The time is not for words. Circumstances require immediate and determined action," the report said. After pointing out that the National Industrial Recovery Act actually placed employers in a position to discriminate against workers and discharged their employees to organize their right to organize through Section 7(a), the report said:

"From the beginning of NRA labor discovered that Section 7(a) was of little or no protection whenever employers were opposed to the right of their employees to form a union or organization, or the workers were insufficiently organized to compel employers to recognize their right to organize."

Definite Action Required

"The position is that American labor now finds itself in a position of decision and action by Congress, for class distinctions are being created."

"Congress must declare that the wage earners' right to self-organization is in every way equal and as necessary as the same right to strike applied by employers with governmental approval."

"Our experience during the last two years has made it imperative that labor's right to organize, to apply the principle of majority representation, to collective action and collective bargaining, must be definitely declared by Congress instead of being left as it has been to the discretion of the administration of NRA."

"There are other legislative measures so before Congress as to be reaching importance to labor, but of transcendent importance to labor's rights and to national recovery is the Wagner labor disputes bill."

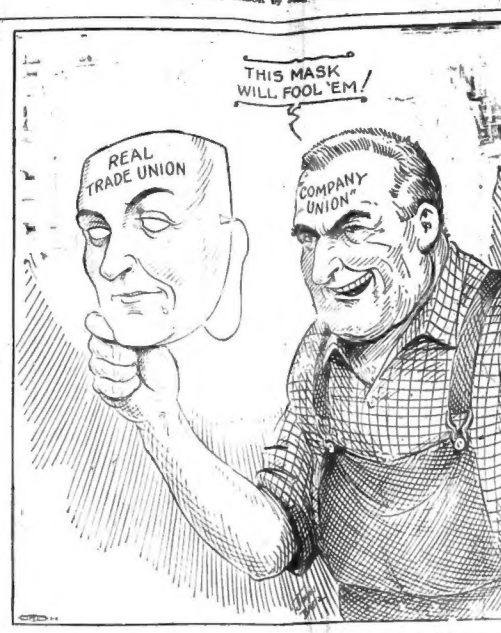
Makes 7(a) Effective

"This measure is intended to give to labor the effective use of its right to organization. The provisions of this bill are of rights and to make them effective as applied under modern conditions of industry. It is not designed to meet the present national emergency only; it is intended for all time."

"Because of the vital importance of national recovery, of equality of rights and of opportunities among wage earners, as well as among employers and employees, labor's representatives in national conference assembled, call upon the Congress of the United States to enact the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill so that valid

## The False Masked "Company Unions"!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Brier



Stronger legislation is needed to secure for workers their inalienable and constitutional right to organize for their own protection, was declared by Senator Wagner in a radio address recently. He referred to the virtual collapse of Section 7(a), which is a matter of common knowledge. Unfair employers have discriminated against workers and discharged their employees for joining a real, bona fide union.

idly and effectiveness may be given to Section 7(a) NRA.

"Should Congress fail to enact this legislative measure, it will be an evidence that labor was misled by Congress when Section 7(a) was originally enacted and that labor's right to trade union organization does not, and is not, intended by Congress to be the employer's right to collective action through organization."

The conference directed that copies of the statement be presented to the President, all Members of Congress and to the labor movement throughout the nation.

Green in Militant Mood

President Green opened the gathering with a fighting speech. He said, because he believed that the labor movement and the country understand that labor is "terribly in earnest" in its demand for reform. The delegates brought in from intimate contact with their fellow workers in all walks of life, could bring this message in a way that anyone could understand.

"This is a challenge and we accept it. If this country surrenders now to this demand of the labor movement, let the manufacturers, then, demonstrate in this country how they intend to meet it."

There was much applause at this and several other points of the address.

Purcell Scores Warning

Andrew Purcell, veteran chief of the Seamen's Union, said he had only one brief message, but that came from a Senator of the United States whom he did not name. "If the Wagner bill is not passed, then we shall end ourselves on the road already traveled by Italy and Germany. Unless the Wagner bill is passed, Purcell said, the NRA has better pass; for, with Section 7(a) out, it will be an instrument of oppression."

R. W. Marston, secretary of the representative on the National Labor Board at Chicago, told the audience that unless the Wagner-Connery bill goes through he will resign his post. It will be a waste of time, he declared, to go on making decisions that cannot be enforced.

Connery Scores Gag Rule

"The Labor Committee of the House is essentially a non-partisan body," Congressman Connery told the group. "It is interested in the broad and better of the people who work. It is ready to take up and consider any proposal for the betterment of labor conditions and reports none of them un-animously."

"But when we have done that, we cannot get a bill before the House without a rule by the Rules Committee and we don't get it. Talk about your gag law—and this is chiefly a gag law—Bankers and manufacturers—almost anybody, in fact, can get the Rules Committee to make a rule which will let the House consider a bill—but not the representatives of the laboring class."

Senator David I. Walsh brought the gathering to its feet with applause when he announced that he said that the Senate Committee on Education and Labor was ready to report favorably the Wagner Bill.

Wage Raises Granted

Chain Store Butchers

Cleveland, May 1 (I.L.N.S.)—Wages of \$25 to \$28 a week are provided in an agreement signed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. The agreement covers 170 employees in approximately 140 retail markets operated by the company in this region.

THE LABOR NEWS, May 4, 1935

union instead of a so-called company union." The latter is but a device to control and intimidate the workers into adopting any policy or program which the employers consider necessary for their own, not the workers', benefit.

In the face of the constant announcement of deals, combing, holding companies and mergers on the part of the controllers of industry, it is laughable—if it were not so tragic—to consider the constant and not opposition which the employers interpose to the organization of their workers into real labor unions. The simplest and most logical answer to all this is by law, the "company union."

The cleaning out process is already taking place on the principal railroad systems of the country. The courts will do the rest.

Wool Report Gives a Clearer Picture of a Disordered Industry

Comment Made by Francis J. Gorman, States the Report Will Lead to a Leveling Up of Rates Which Are Now Too Low—Reform Needed on Production Methods—Must Be Done by Code Regulations.

The Wool Report, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, gives us a clear picture of a disordered industry. It demonstrates the fact of every claim the wool industry has made in its September article, and also justifies an immediate wage increase throughout the industry.

That is the substance of a comment made by Francis J. Gorman, United Textile Workers' J. Gorman, United Textile Workers' of America, Committee. Mr. Gorman said that the report will lead to a leveling up of rates which are now shown to be too low, and which, moreover, are not uniformly applied. As to the general wage scale in the Middle Atlantic States, said the highest wages in the world are paid in New England, while the South pays the lowest wages of all.

Referring to wage reductions, he stated that the highest wage formerly paid in 1914 averaged a rate of over 50 cents per hour, which dropped to 28 cents in May, 1932. At that time, however, the wool industry with a consequent increase in the number of employees from 100,000 to 130,000 by August, 1933, the number of employees had again declined by 50,000.

Discussing progressive wage reductions, Mr. Gorman said that pay rates in Northern New England, per week, fell below the Southern rates, for example.

Filchbusts Attacked

For Blocking Action

on Lynching Bill

Washington, D. C., May 9 (I.L.N.S.)—Speaking in the House on vigorous support of the Connery-Wagner anti-lynching bill, Senator M. M. McNamara, West Virginia, today condemned the filibuster which delayed all Senate progress on the bill.

"During that time everything in the world was going wrong except the United States Senate and this bill," he declared. "It is a disgraceful and shameful action on important legislation."

Nearly said the social security, labor disputes and home measures, as well as anti-lynching, were bills which should have been acted upon.

"So far as I know everyone of my constituents—Democrats, Republicans and Socialists—were 100 per cent for the anti-lynching bill," McNamara declared. "He declared that if Christ came back to earth he would be crucified or lynched as a dangerous menace."

Look over your last receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News. Do this by May 15, please.

## VICE-PRESIDENT GORMAN SUGGESTS TRANSFERRING BURDEN OF PROCESSING TAX FROM MILLS TO GENERAL FUND

In Discussing Cotton Situation Before Special Cabinet Committee, U. T. W. of A. Official Advised Tariff On Foreign Imports and Demanded That Wage Scales in the South Be Placed on Level With the North.

The Washington hearing on the general textile situation brought out some more interesting developments yesterday. Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, made no bones of telling the special Cabinet Committee which is studying the problem that violations of Section 7(a) were frequent. He also declared that much of the present distress in the textile industry might be traced to what he described as distorted and defective cotton merchandising policies. He charged manufacturers with wholesale violations of code regulations and demanded that wage scales in the South be brought up to the level of those prevailing in the North, so as to equalize the cost of production in that respect.

Gorman very advanced ground on the whole subject of code regulation of the industry. Peter Van Horn, chairman of the silk code authority, recommended that "all branches" of the textile industry be brought under a single code. He spoke as the president of the National Federation of Textiles and declared that one code was essential. By that means it would be possible, he said, to eliminate the present confusion as to code date machinery and labor union. He also claimed that the government code, dividing regulation of the manufacture of silk and of rayon, was an error, which threatened destruction to the silk industry.

Resuming his argument, Mr. Gorman stated that changes were necessary in the industry with regard to capital structure, management and merchandising. He contended that wages should not be increased and should be lowered, charging that the spread of the average weekly wages in the North and South, respectively, were now \$1.25 and \$2.50, as claimed by Northern mills, owned.

Mr. Gorman suggested transferring the burden of the cotton processing tax from the cotton mills to the general fund. He advised a tariff against imports, sufficient to equal the difference in cost of production as against domestic production.

First March Since 1930 to Show Improvement in Bldg. Construction Work, A. F. of L. Recent Report Shows

Unemployment in building trades was down 10 per cent in the first March since 1930 to show improvement in the industry, the report of the American Federation of Labor shows. The report shows that 59 per cent of building trade union membership was unemployed in March as against 69 per cent unemployed in February. In March of 1931, there was no gain in employment, as compared with February. In 1933 there was a loss of one per cent. There were no changes in 1932 and 1931, while in 1930 there was a loss of two per cent. In the month year 1928, there was a loss of one per cent. In 1929 a gain of one per cent was shown.

The gain in March, 1935, therefore, represents a reversal of the long upward seasonal trend.

The unemployment decrease, a breakdown of the figures shows, are confined to no one section of the country and are largest in those cities and areas where the better housing program of the Federal Housing Administration has been most intensively developed by local better housing committees.

Significant in the report are employment gains in the larger cities, as in every previous depression, the largest cities have their large pools of skilled labor have been the last to feel the effects of revival in the building industry. The smaller places always suffer the way. The tendency of larger places to get into line, first noted in the late Autumn, is shown by reduction of unemployment. In March from the preceding month ranging from two per cent in Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Washington, to fourteen per cent in San Francisco.

New York, which has hitherto lagged in a discouraging degree, shows a gain of one per cent, under the four per cent. Denver, eleven per cent; Jersey City, five per cent; Kansas, thirteen per cent; Minneapolis, three per cent; Philadelphia, six per cent; St. Louis, nine per cent; St. Paul, nine per cent, and Seattle, also per cent.

Dealing as it does with employment of trade unionists, the report does not reflect the employment of so-called "honest" men who do much repair and modernization work or the employment of non-unionists in such "honest" shops as Los Angeles, where there is a large volume of modernization work of non-unionists in such construction.

The Union Label Is an Assurance to the Buying Public That Goods Are Made Under American Standards

By DANIEL A. HARRINGTON, Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

We are confronted with a fight for our very existence and have reached the low level where builders of great industrial enterprises are faced with the task of perpetrating their business.

The purchase of American products means encouragement of American industry. It means the creation of permanent structures in which future generations of Americans may find employment, thus laying a stable foundation upon which American prosperity can be re-established.

All of us are keenly interested in doing our part to relieve the pressure of unemployment. We submit our label program for consideration to the public and the Union Label, look for both of them. If you choose, by demanding the Union Label, there is no substitute.

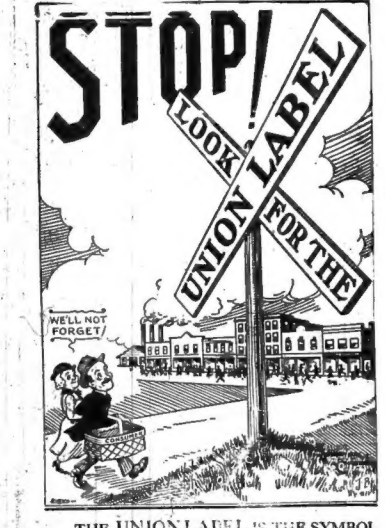
It will be greatly appreciated, if when making purchases from our members, you will please mention The Labor News.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER CO. MILLINOCKET, MAINE

Manufacturers of NEWSPRINT PAPER

A STATE OF MAINE CORPORATION ALL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN THE U. S. A.

The newspaper in which this advertisement is published is printed on newsprint manufactured by the Great Northern Paper Company in the State of Maine by Maine labor



THE UNION LABEL IS THE SYMBOL OF HIGHEST QUALITY OF AMERICAN-MADE PRODUCTS. PATRONIZE BUSINESS PLACES WHICH DISPLAY THE UNION LABEL, SHOP CARD AND BUTTONS.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT American Federation of Labor Washington, D. C.





## NEW YORK EMPLOYERS' PAYROLLS ASSESSED TO PROVIDE ENTIRE JOB INS. FUND; FIRST BENEFITS ARE DUE IN 1938

Albany, N. Y., May 1. (AP)—A permanent system of unemployment insurance for working men was established in New York State today when Gov. Lehman signed the three-kilogram bill, which was passed by the Legislature a few days before the session adjourned.

The new law takes effect next year. First payments for the reserve fund will be due March 1, 1938. Unemployed workers will be eligible for benefits two years later.

The reserve fund from which benefits are to be paid will be built up exclusively by taxes on employers' payrolls. The levy will be one per cent in 1937 and three per cent in 1938 and thereafter.

A considerable number of persons are barred from the exemption. The excluded groups include farm laborers, employees of charitable, scientific, religious and educational institutions, government and municipal employees, and wives or minor children of employed husbands or parents.

**Key Provisions**  
Aside from the exemptions, the main features of the bill follow:

Persons eligible for benefits are all manual workers and all other workers whose earnings are less than \$150 per week.

The payrolls on which the reserve fund of levies would be imposed include salaries, commissions, bonuses and expenses paid by employers to persons eligible for inclusion in the system.

Benefits will begin on March 1, 1938. They will not exceed half the usual time weekly wage nor be more than \$15 a week.

Benefits will be limited to sixteen weeks a year.

Benefits will not begin until the employer has been in business at least three weeks.

Persons discharged for misconduct or without jobs because of strikes will not be eligible for benefits.

Company Unions and Greenbackers. Benefits will be refused to workers who refuse offers of employment for which they are suited. But provision is made that this shall not apply if the condition of acceptance is such a job is joining a company union, serving

as a strikebreaker, traveling to a distant place to obtain work, or accepting wages which would tend to lower pay standards or working conditions.

Persons seeking benefits must register at a district employment agency and report there from time to time for available jobs.

Employers who deduct their contributions to the system will be forbidden to waive their rights. Benefits will be exempt from claims by creditors.

**Employers Cannot Assess Wages**  
Employers who deduct their contributions to the system will be forbidden to waive their rights. Benefits will be exempt from claims by creditors.

All parties levies will be paid into a central state fund which will be synchronized with the Federal fund if it is created.

Under the new law, the state fund will be administered by an advisory council of nine members appointed by the Governor. Three of these will represent employers, three will represent employees, and three will represent the general public.

**RFC Urged to Enforce Order Against the Laclede Gas Co.**

Francis J. Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, appealed to the five directors appointed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to enforce its order against the Laclede Gas Co.

The Laclede Gas Co. is a subsidiary of the Laclede Corporation, which is a holding company that controls the Laclede Gas Co. and the Laclede Electric Co.

Mr. Biddle said that the Laclede Gas Co. had violated Section 7(a) of the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain collectively with the union and ordered the company to comply with the order.

The Laclede Gas Co. had claimed that it was a public utility and therefore exempt from the provisions of the act.

Mr. Biddle said that the Laclede Gas Co. was not a public utility and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

pany board, to "crack down" on the anti-union officials of the Laclede Gas Co. He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

He said that the Laclede Gas Co. was a private company and therefore was not exempt from the provisions of the act.

## CONG. CONNERY INTRODUCES BILL TO OFFSET SHANNON MEASURE, WHICH AIMS TO CLOSE ALL GOVERNMENT FACTORIES

**Connery Bill Provides Protection for Government Workers, Prescribing That Wages Shall Not Be Less Than Prevailing Rates—Bill Does Not Prevent Manufacturers From Competing for Government Business.**

Organized labor's reply to bills which would practically have the effect of closing all government manufacturing plants was in the introduction by Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, of a bill, H. R. 7343, which would require fair conditions of labor in all government contracts. The bill was introduced by the American Federation of Government Employees.

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

The bill is titled "An Act to provide for the employment of government workers in the manufacture of goods for the government, and for other purposes."

sections of the code which have been subjected to just criticism.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The Department of Justice has not in effect or in fact questioned the validity of the code as a whole. The Department of Justice especially based its announced disapproval of the Bell case on the combination of certain defects in the code and the absence of an adequate record.

The legal advisers of the NRA did not regard these defects as invalidating the entire code, but particularly in the absence of an adequate record, realized that the code would be held up by the courts.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

The code, however, remains in effect and special arrangements are being made for maintaining compliance in conformity with the provisions of the President's order.

manager jumped from \$43,000 to \$17,500 a year.

American Rolling Mills increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified, increased the pay of common labor from 15% in 1914 to 19% in 1915, while the company president's salary was advanced from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

Goodman, Ryan testified





